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DEIXIS IN THE DISCOURSE OF SHORT MESSAGES – EXAMPLES FROM THE SERBIAN AND MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE[**]

Since deixis as one of pragmatic features appears in every kind of text including short messages, the present study aims at comparing short messages in Serbian and Modern Greek in order to analyse the use of deixis in these two languages. Personal, spatial and temporal deixis are analyzed. The study uses the qualitative descriptive method based on the corpus of 500 short messages in Serbian and Modern Greek, respectively. The analysis highlights the similarities and differences in expressing deixis in short messages in the contrasted languages. The present study may have implications not only in the field of contrastive pragmatics, but also in teaching Serbian and Modern Greek as L2 in a comparative way.

Keywords: deixis, SMS communication, Serbian, contrastive pragmatic

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INTRODUCTION

Deixis (Greek *deixis = showing, pointing*) as one of pragmatic features appears in every kind of text including short messages (SMS). It is defined as a set of linguistic elements that refer to a person, i.e. to the participant of the communicative act and the temporal-spatial circumstances within which the communication takes place. Traditionally, we distinguish between personal, temporal and spatial deixis.

Although there are many modes of electronically mediated communication (EMC) which have made available a wide range of rich (multimodal) communicative possibilities, texting has maintained its well-established position (Lyons 2014: 10). This paper investigates how personal, temporal and spatial deixis is expressed in short-message communication in Serbian and Modern Greek in the light of contrastive pragmatics analysis by the use of the descriptive qualitative method.

To explore the ways deixis is manifested in the discourse of text messaging in the two languages, we opted for the corpus-driven investigation as the main methodological principle of our analysis. Given that we presume that the language of texting is a language variety with prominent linguistic novelties, we based our research on the authentic material of naturally-occurring data. Therefore, we formed two corpora, 500 short messages in Serbian, and 500 short messages in Modern Greek, all short messages being part of private correspondence of our friends, colleagues, students, and associates. In order to provide anonymity to authors of the messages, all indicators of identity, such as proper names, nicknames, addresses, phone numbers, etc. were replaced with fictitious substitutes.

Despite starting from the predefined categories of deixis and thus consequently deploying the deductive method, we approached the research data with an attempt not only to identify the existing theoretical distinction of deictic types but to describe the specificities of their use in the discourse of text messages in the Serbian and Modern Greek language and establish certain similarities and/or differences between the two corpora.

PERSONAL DEIXIS

In both Serbian and Greek, the personal deixis is linguistically articulated by personal, possessive and demonstrative pronouns and verb suffixes. The personal deixis refers to the persons present in the conversation, to the speaker and the listener (i.e. in the case of communication by short messages, to the sender and the recipient of the message) as well as to individuals who do not participate in the communication and who are in the participant's visual field during the conversation[1].

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[1] The first and the second person are basically deictic, while the third person differs in the way that it does not have any participation role in the conversation (see Canakis 2007: 195; Bella 2015: 52).

The corpus analysis showed a wide use of personal pronouns, mostly the first and second person singular, both in the nominative case (*ja/mu; εγώ/εσύ*) and in the genitive and dative in Serbian and genitive and accusative in Greek, by means of two forms: longer – accented (*мене/тебе; мени/теби; εμένα/εσένα*) and shorter – enclitic and unaccented (*ме/те*; *ми/ти; μου/σου, με/σε*). This information is in line with the essentially personal nature of communication by short messages, because the sender of the message directly addresses a certain person and transmits his/her own wishes, requests, plans, etc.

(1)   < *Pa sta da **ti** radim, **ja** sam u vozu! :D tako da **mi** dodjes cokoladu!* >

("Well, I can't help you, I'm on the train! :D so you owe me some chocolate!")

<*Κι **εγώ** θα ήθελα να **σε** δω! Ήμουν το καλοκαίρι στη Ρουμανία, **με** είχαν καλέσει στο π/μιο στο Ιάσιο.*>

("I would also like to see you. I was in Romania this summer, they invited me to Iasi University.")

In both Serbian and Greek, we distinguish between the *exclusive we (speaker and someone else)* and the *inclusive we (speaker and interlocutor)*. In both languages, in addition to the personal pronoun, the marking of person is also expressed by verb suffixes. What can be noticed in the following examples is that the senders strive to achieve a clear interpretation, and we should not neglect the knowledge of the wider, exogenous context on the part of the interlocutor. Moreover, a more frequent use of the personal pronoun for expressing the *exclusive we* (2) has been noticed, while the *inclusive we* is more often expressed with the first person plural verb suffix and the objective case of the first person plural pronoun (3).

(2)   <*ne znamo **mi** cemo sada jos malo na neku zurku*>

("we don't know we're leaving soon to a party ")

<*​**Εμείς** θα καθίσουμε να φάμε και σας περιμένουμε εκεί*>

("We will sit down to eat and wait for you there")

(3)   <*Draga **moramo** otkazati imam nenormalnu glavobolju pisem ti posle da se dog sory*>

("Darling we have to cancel I have a terrible headache I'll write to you later to arrange all sorry")

<***Κάναμε** μια βόλτα...Ήπιαμε ένα καφέ σε μια διπλανή πόλη...*>

("We took a walk ... We drank coffee in a neighboring town ...")

As stated above, we also distinguish the so-called social deixis, as a subtype of personal deixis, which depicts the relationship between the interlocutors and their social interactions. In order to code the social position of speakers, each language

uses different ways of addressing and expressing the degree of level of closeness/ distance. In Serbian and Greek, the main indicator of social deixis is what Brown and Levinson (1987) call the T/V difference (French *tu/vous*), expressed through the pronouns of the second person singular/ plural *(mu/Bu; εσύ/εσείς)*. The choice of one of these forms will definitely express the speaker's understanding of his/her own attitude towards the interlocutor:

(4)   <**Cika Milane**, *puno lepih zelja i dobro zdravlje **Vam** zelim. Srecan rodjendan. Zoran >*

("<u>Uncle Milan</u>, I wish <u>You</u> good health and many best wishes for a happy birthday. Zoran")

<**Αγαπημενη μου καθηγητρια**, *ηθελα μονο να **σας** ρωτησω ποτε θα κανω το ''Uvod u traduktologiju 1''?>*

("<u>My dear professor</u>, I just wanted to ask <u>You</u> when I would do „Introduction to Traductology 1"?")

In these short messages we see examples of social deixis, which involve formal address (through the use of pronouns, vocatives, honorifics), and is conditioned by either an age difference or some social position, and as such serves to express politeness, respect and distance in addressing (see Bella 2001:67).

TEMPORAL DEIXIS

The temporal deixis is very interesting for analysis because communication by short messages may or may not be synchronous, which leads to different understandings of both proximal deictic expressions, such as *now*, *immediately, soon, later* etc., and relative time intervals (*in 5 minutes, in half an hour*).[2] However, interpretation in certain cases of the temporal deixis has changed significantly, i.e. it has advanced in parallel with the development of mobile technology. Unlike older types of mobile phones, where the so-called message details could not always be seen, modern Android and iOS phones, along with the received message, state the date and exact time of the receipt of the message, which should normally be almost instantaneous. Thus, the following messages, provided they are read on time, achieve the desired interpretation and effect:

(5)   <*Dodji u dom kulture **odmah**! >*

("Come to the cultural center <u>at once</u>!")

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[2] Grundy (2000: 31) argues that time deictics are not always straightforward by giving an example sentence *'I hope you're going to do well this year'* in which *this year* can refer to either a school year, a calendrical year or a year up to somebody's next birthday, depending on the day of its utterance.

*<Dolazim **za deset minuta**. :) >*

   ("I'm arriving <u>in ten minutes</u>. :)")

*<**Μόλις** ξεκίνησα. Θα φτάσω λογικά το βραδάκι.>*

   ("I've <u>just</u> left. I'll be there in the evening.")

*<Ελπίζω να σε δω **σύντομα**>*

   ("I hope to see you <u>soon</u>")

By analyzing the corpus in both languages, we noticed that the entries are usually related to the future.[3] This confirms the role of short messages in arranging joint activities in the future or scheduling and planning various gatherings and meetings. In the literature, the most common themes used in SMS text messaging have been identified and classified (Ling 2005; Faulkner and Culwin 2005; Crystal 2008). Despite the adverbs related to the near future, we notice the use of the adverbs *now* and *tomorrow* in both languages. The reason for the use of these two adverbs of time could be that short messages are used to agree on various pre-planned activities (thus, we can count on the synchronicity of communication by short messages), as well as to achieve a timely response (see Jelić 2016: 159).

In the analyzed corpus, demonstrative pronouns are used for expressing deixis. In the Serbian corpus, the demonstrative pronoun *ovaj (nom.)/ ovog (gen.)* ("this") is used in combination with the Serbian masculine nouns: *time, weekend, day, moment, month,* and *ova (nom.)/ ove (gen.)* ("this") in combination with the Serbian feminine nouns: *week, year.* In Modern Greek, the demonstrative pronoun *αυτός, αυτή, αυτό* is combined with the definite article and masculine *(month, year, winter)*, feminine *(moment, day, week)* and neutral nouns *(summer)*. Examples of the use of the above demonstrative pronouns with different days of the week have also been noted:

(6)   *< Ok, **ovaj** <u>put</u> cu ti verovati na rec..>*

      ("Ok, I believe you <u>this time</u>..")

   *<Δε θα προλάβω **αυτήν** την εβδομάδα>*

      ("I won't manage it <u>this week</u>")

We also noticed the use of the adjective *sledeci/επόμενος (άλλος)* ("next") in the function of temporal deixis. The mentioned adjective, as in the use of demonstrative pronouns, is most often used with days of the week, and in combination with the words *week, time, weekend*.

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[3] In her research on the use of the determinant *this* as a function of temporal deixis, Tagg (2009) also concludes that more than half of the examples relate to the near future.

(7)   *<Joj, ja zakasnila nekih 20ak minuta, pa mi bilo glupo da udjem u sred predavanja...ma, ici cemo **sledece** nedelje ;-)A kako se vi inace drzite?>*

> ("Hey, I was some 20 minutes late, and I felt silly to enter in the middle of the lecture... well, we'll come <u>next</u> week ;-) How are things with you?")

*<Οκ. Την **επόμενη** φορά τότε>*

> ("Ok! <u>Next</u> time then")

The use of non-deictic time expressions related to calendar time (dates) and the exactly stated time (hours, minutes) was also noted. Although the use of calendar time is much rarer compared to deictic expressions precisely because of the current and informal role of short messages, sometimes message senders specify both the date and the exact time, to avoid misinterpretation and potentially unexpected consequences:

(8)   *<Pozvani smo na zurku u Tresnji povodom 20 god. **Petak, 25.4. od 18h**. >*

> ("We're invited to the party at Tresnja to celebrate 20th anniversary. <u>Friday, 25thApril, starting at 6pm</u>.")

*<**Την Παρασκευή** θα είμαι στη σχολή **10:00- 14:00**.>*

> ("I will be at the faculty <u>on Friday from 10:00 to 14:00</u>.")

On the other hand, there are examples of messages in which the timetable is written in ways that imitate speech. Regardless of whether it is only numbers, words or a combination of both, the indication of a precise schedule ensures the correct understanding by the recipient, as well as his or her timely and adequate reactions:

(9)   *< Mala hoces sa mnom **oko pola 4, 4** do st merkatora do casovnicara? <3 >*

> ("Baby will you come with me <u>at about half past 3, 4</u> to the old mercator to the watchmaker? <3")

*<Μαρία μου καλημέρα! Εγω νομίζω **8 παρά 5 θα** φτάσω.... εσύ είσαι εκεί;>*

> ("Maria, dear, good morning! I think I'll arrive <u>at 5 to 8</u>... will you be there?")

SPATIAL DEIXIS

The reference to the location is extremely present in SMS communication because it implies communication between interlocutors who are spatially distant, while using a spatially independent device such as a mobile phone. Unlike conversations via landlines, where the direct question "Where are you?"at the beginning of a conversation would be meaningless, in SMS communication, or through a phone call, inquiring about the location of an interlocutor is purposeful and can

have different communicative functions. However, in the absence of a common physical environment, the answers to such questions should be precise because otherwise there may be a misunderstanding, which Bazzanella (2019: 9) illustrates as a pragmatically completely inadequate response of the person on the train who sends an SMS with the answer "I'm here". Similar examples would certainly require further information in the form of self-correction or correction of the participants in the communication (Schegloff, Jefferson and Sacks 1977; Jelić and Polovina 2015).

In short messages, which in most cases refer to everyday communication and are a continuation of a previous agreement, direct questions about the location are at the beginning of the message. The intention is mainly related to arranging a meeting or performing more or less agreed daily activities - *'micro-coordinating the day's events'* (Lyons 2014: 126):

(10) *<Ok. **Gde** da budem <u>tacno?</u>>*

("Ok. <u>Where</u> exactly should I be?")

*<**Πού** να σε βρω στις 5?>*

("<u>Where</u> can I find you at 5?")

Apart from the messages in which the sender only asks *<Gde si?>* ("Where are you?"), in the given examples we see that this direct question is often accompanied by some adverbial phrase that asks to specify "where to be exactly" or "where somebody is now/at a specific time".

Inquiry about the location is also aimed at checking the sense of "where are you, is it convenient for me to call you?" because the recipient can be either in a meeting, or in class, driving, etc... Therefore, inquiring about the location precedes any further communication:

(11) *<**Gde si**, kuci ili na poslu?>*

("<u>Where are you</u>, at home or at work?")

*<**Πού είσαι**; Να σε πάρω;>*

("Where are you? Should I call you?")

In contrast to the above examples, the question phrase *Gde si/ Πού είσαι*, in the next messages is not aimed at asking about the exact location of the interlocutor, but is a formulaic expression of greeting in the sense of "how are you, what are you doing, what's new":

(12) *<**Gde si** ti covece ceo dan>*

("Hey man, <u>where</u> have you been all day?")

*<**Πού** 'σαι συ;>*

("Wandering <u>where</u> you are?")

Due to the fact that SMS communication is remarkably omnipresent in our everyday life, the interlocutor is expected to read our message and, if necessary, respond to it as soon as possible. Especially with people with whom we are in daily contact, we increasingly expect that the response, i.e., their reaction will be almost simultaneous with the received message because it is relevant to the current situation of the meeting, as in the following examples:

(13) < *Ja sam **tu** za 5 min* >

    ("I'll be <u>there</u> in 5 min")

  < *Evo me **na prethodnoj stanici**, cekam te...* >

    ("Here I am, <u>at the previous stop</u>, waiting for you...")

  <*νομίζω **θα αργήσω 10 λεπτάκια**....*>

    ("I think I'll be 10 minutes late")

  <*Έχω **1 στάση μέχρι το ζέλενι βένατς**!*>

    ("I have one stop to Zeleni venac")

In the above examples, we see how important it is for the recipient of the message to read the message on time because the sender "arrives at the agreed place in 5 minutes", or "is 10 minutes late". Also, if you send someone a message that "you are waiting for them at the previous stop" or that "you have one stop to Zeleni venac", you would surely like your message to be seen on time so that your waiting would not be prolonged.

Spatial deixis is the way in which speakers experience and express the distance between their location, that is, they see themselves as a deictic center, and the entities to which they refer to their statements. We have noticed that the spatial deixis in the language of SMS communication is manifested through the use of different parts of speech, such as adverbs, demonstrative pronouns, certain adjectives, prepositional constructions, but also some verbs that express movement, towards the speaker or from the speaker[4]:

(14) <*Hahahahaha a sta te boli uvo zezacete se **tamoo***>

    ("Hahahahaha don't give a damn, you're going to have fun <u>threee</u>")

  <*Da, ja zavrsavam sa poslom.za koliko si **ovde***>

    ("Yes, I'm finishing my work. when are you <u>here</u>")

  <*Είσαι **εκεί**; Να σε καλέσω;*>

    ("Are you there? Should I call you?")

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[4] Some verbs of motion, such as '*come*' and '*go*', retain a deictic sense when they are used to make movement toward the speaker ('*Come to bed!*') or away from the speaker ('*Go to bed!*') Yule (1996: 12).

*<Χθες μου απάντησε η πανεπιστημιακή βιβλιοθήκη **εδώ**>*

    ("Yesterday I got an answer from the University library here")

    The use of adverbs of space *ovde, tu, tamo; εδώ, εκεί* ("here", "there") indicates common knowledge between participants in terms of communicating a non-linguistic situation, which is necessary to properly convey the content and the message of a given statement. Also, studies have shown that spatial demonstratives, such as *this* and *that,* are more frequent within a language than other special terms (Coventry et al 2008: 889), so the frequent use of the mentioned adverbs is not surprising. There are two- and three-term demonstrative systems which can be either distance or person oriented (see Diessel 2013). The languages chosen for this study (Modern Greek and Serbian) represent examples of two-term and three-term demonstrative systems, respectively. It is important to stress out that in Serbian *tamo* is distinctive to *ovde*, used by the speaker to point to the place near him/her, and to *tu*, by which the speaker points to a place close to the interlocutor or a place at a certain distance from himself/herself (Klikovac 2018: 137).

    Depending on the situation, which may, for example, involve crowded cafes or crowded streets, the author of the message uses much more precise adverbs to avoid possible misunderstandings:

(15) *<Jeeeeeej, super siiiii. Javi 10 min pre nego sto stignes da sidjem, **gore sam u kutku**. :* >*

    ("Yessss, you're greeeaaat. Call me 10 min before you arrive so that I come down, I'm sitting <u>upstairs at the corner</u>. :*")

*<Καθίσαμε να πιούμε τσάι. **Κάτω** είμαστε στο Foster's bar>*

    ("We sat down to drink tea. We are down at Foster's bar")

    As we have stated, the spatial deixis can also be expressed through the use of certain verbs of movement, which are usually accompanied by an appropriate preposition:

(16) *<brate **krenuo sam** <u>za</u> pancevo, jel sam ti trebao nesto? >*

    ("buddy <u>i'm on my way to</u> pancevo, did you need my help?")

*<Αν **έρθει** <u>από εκεί</u> η Όλγα, πάρε με τηλ>*

    ("If Olga <u>comes there</u>, call me")

    We have noticed that prepositional phrases are a common linguistic form of expressing spatial deixis:

(17) *<Odgovara li ti okopola 12 negde **u gradu** ili **na Adi**? >*

    ("How about half past 11 <u>in town</u> or <u>on Ada</u>?")

> *<Πήγα για πεζοπορία **στο βουνό**>*
>> ("We went <u>to the mountain</u> for hiking")

When it comes to arranging meetings between close interlocutors, we noticed the use of expressions that describe a negative location:

(18) *<**Nisam** <u>jos</u> **stigla** kuci...>*
>> ("I <u>haven't come</u> home <u>yet</u>...")

> *<**Δεν έχω φτάσει** σπίτι <u>ακόμα</u>. Θα σε πάρω μετά>*
>> ("I <u>haven't arrived</u> home <u>yet</u>. I'll call you later")

Such expressions mainly refer to agreements, made at the last moment, and, as it can be seen in the above examples, the future implication is expressed by the adverbs *jos/ακόμα* ("yet"), and by the present tense instead of the future one.

In a special category, we will place messages in which the deictic expressions for the place actually refer to the so-called social location (Lyons 2014: 133). Such pointing to non-linguistic entities, i.e. expressing the personal deixis through the use of space, is possible only between close persons because it implies that both interlocutors know the persons in question, as well as their mutual relation:

(19) *<Svratite vcrs malo, **tu** mi je i maja! >*
> ("Why don't you stop by in the evening, Maja is <u>here</u>!")

> *<**Tu** mi tata, ne mogu sad da pricam :) >*
>> ("My dad is <u>here</u>, I can't talk now :)")

> *<Έλα για καφέ, είναι και η Ίβο **εδώ**>*
>> ("Come for a coffee, Ivo is also <u>here</u>")

> *<Δεν μπορώ τώρα, είναι η αδελφή μου **εδώ**>*
>> ("I can't now, my sister is <u>here</u>")

In the above examples, in both languages location is expressed by the adverb *here* and it is obviously known, but irrelevant, to the recipient of the message. The emphasis is on the presence of people around the sender of the message. Therefore, in the first example in Serbian and Greek we see an invitation to socialize with somebody who is obviously dear to everyone, while the other message in both languages is an apology because "in dad's company one cannot talk about certain topics" and "in sister's company one cannot talk about certain topics or does not want to".

When analyzing the spatial deixis, it should be borne in mind that the speaker can project his/her location, which differs from his/her actual physical location. Thus, based on the speaker's perspective, spatial deixis can be determined not only physically but also mentally, which is known as deictic projection (Yule 1996):

(20) < *You feel like talking? Ne bih da te zovem ako ti se ne prica… Ako hoces – **znas da sam tu**…:-* >*

> ("You feel like talking? I wouldn't call you if you don't... If you want – <u>you</u> know I'm here... :-*")

*<**Είμαι πάντα εδώ** για σένα>*

> ("<u>I'm always here</u> for you"))

In short message communication, the speakers share a common 'virtual space', so that the speaker can project his/her real location onto an imaginary one, that is, a medium of communication and instantaneous interaction, as can be seen from the following examples:

(21) *<**Evo i mene**, posle pola sata, ali kada budete videle sa kog tel. vam saljem sms bice vam jasno:-(…>*

> ("<u>Here I am</u>, after half an hour, but when you see which phone I'm texting from, it will be clear to you:-(…")

*<**Να και η Ιωάννα**…μπορούμε να ξεκινήσουμε>*

> ("Here comes Ioanna…we can start")

*<Cao Zoki, **Maja ovde**, sreli smo se u busu za Pozarevac u subotu :-) Uzela sam od mame tvoj broj, pa htedoh da te pitam da li mozda imas sutra slobodan neki termin – dosla bih da se osisam i isfeniram, ako ti odgovara? Pozz ;)>*

> ("Hi Zoki, Maja's here, we met on the bus to Pozarevac on Saturday :-) I took your number from my mother, so I wanted to ask you if you might have an available appointment tomorrow – I would come and have a cut and a blow-dry, if it suits you? Bye")

*<Καλησπέρα, **ο Κώστας είμαι** από την Κρήτη…δεν ξέρω αν με θυμάσαι…>*

> ("Good evening, it's Costas from Crete…I don't know if you remember me")

In the first example in Serbian, the sender uses the particle *evo* in the expression *'Evo i mene'* to indicate her presence, that is, her involvement in communication. In the first example in Modern Greek, we notice the use of the particle *να,* which indicates "Ioanna's presence in communication". Similar terms are used in other electronic communication media (social networks, chat rooms, forums, etc.). In two other examples, in both languages, we see that the formulaic replica, which is used as a common way of introducing oneself when starting telephone conversations, has also been transferred to the language of short messages.

CONCLUSIONS

The current paper offers an insight into the different language forms used in short messages in Serbian and Modern Greek in order to direct the interlocutors to the participants in a communicative act and the temporal-spatial circumstances within which such communication takes place. By distinguishing between personal, temporal and spatial deixis, we analyzed the examples from the two languages in order to show the differences and similarities between them.

Corpus analysis has shown that in both Serbian and Modern Greek, personal deixis is most often expressed by the use of personal pronouns in the first and second person singular, which is in line with the personal nature of communication by short messages, i.e. direct correspondence between interlocutors. We have also noticed the use of social deixis, as a subtype of personal deixis, which is mainly a feature of formal addressing.

The use of spatial deixis indicates the existence of common knowledge between the interlocutors about the non-linguistic situation. However, the participants in communication can project their location at a mental level, which in that case differs from their physical location. Considering that the interlocutors share a common 'virtual' space, the use of a spatial deixis in Serbian and Modern Greek related to the medium of communication was noticed.

Since communication by short messages is of an asynchronous nature, the use of proximal temporal deictic expressions is relativized. However, the interpretation of the temporal deixis has changed significantly, in parallel with the development of mobile technology, because newer phone models state the date and exact time of receiving the message, which should normally be almost instantaneous, and messages, provided to be read in time, achieve the desired interpretation and effect.

At the end of the study, we have classified certain functions that demonstrative pronouns may have in expressing spatial deixis as deictic markers of attitude, because their distinctive meaning helps the speaker/sender to express his/her attitude and feelings towards someone or something in this seemingly limited medium of communication.

The present study could be enriched with a larger corpus and it may have implications not only in the field of contrastive pragmatics, but also in teaching Serbian and Modern Greek as L2 in a comparative way.

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ДЕИКСА У ДИСКУРСУ КРАТКИХ ПОРУКА – ПРИМЕРИ ИЗ СРПСКОГ И ГРЧКОГ ЈЕЗИКА

Р е з и м е

У раду се истражују начини на које се лична, временска и просторна деикса исказују у комуникацији кратким порукама у српском и модерном грчком језику. Анализиран је корпус кратких порука на грчком и српском језику из приватне комуникације аутора уз помоћ дескриптивне квалитативне методе. Анализа корпуса има за циљ не само идентификовање постојећих теоријских сличности и разлика деиктичких типова, већ и описивање специфичности њихове употребе и контрастирање корпуса у кратким порукама у ова два језика. Резултати истраживања указују на то да се у оба језика за исказивање личне деиксе користе личне заменице, што се може објаснити личном природом комуникације кратким порукама због тога што се пошиљалац поруке директно обраћа саговорнику. Осим употребом личних заменица, лична деикса се такође исказује глаголским наставцима, с обзиром на развијену флексију у оба језика. У оквиру личне деиксе анализира се и друштвена деикса, која углавном представља обележје формалног обраћања (кроз употребу заменица, вокатива, хонорифика), које је условљено било разликом у годинама или неким друштвеним положајем, и као таква служи да изрази учтивост, поштовање и дистанцу у обраћању. За исказивање темпоралне деиксе употребљавају се временски прилози који се односе на блиску будућност, поједини придеви и демонстративне заменице. Употреба просторне деиксе указује на постојање заједничког знања између саговорника о ванјезичкој ситуацији. Међутим, учесници у комуникацији могу пројектовати своју локацију на менталном плану, која се у том случају разликује од њихове физичке локације. С обзиром на то да саговорници деле заједнички 'виртуелни' простор, уочена је и употреба просторне деиксе која се односи на сам медијум комуникације. Закључује се да овакав вид анализе може имати импликације не само у области контрастивне прагматике, већ и у настави српског и модерног грчког језика као страног.

Кључне речи: деикса, SMS комуникација, српски, модерни грчки, контрастивна прагматика

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